

(No. 2511.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrears and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrears and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment; and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrears due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Eastern, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property so and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day, of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated pro-

perty in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Eastern, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to install the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN KILTY, Clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. **RESOLVED**, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. **RESOLVED**, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent. imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. **RESOLVED**, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. **RESOLVED**, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1795, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

VIENNA, November 27.

We learn that prince Joseph Poniatowski, after defeating the Prussians, formed a junction with the general Dambrowski and Madziński, and that the Prussian generals Schwerin, Lüther and von, were ordered to Berlin, to give an account of their conduct.

The Russians under Suwarrow took Warlaw by assault, having forced the entrenchments at Prague, and the town was given up to the pillage of the conquerors. The besiegers consisted of 40,000 men, amongst whom were 7000 Prussians; and the misdeeds committed by the Cossacks upon men, women, and children, are too horrible for description.

LONDON, January 2.

The result of the deliberation of the Germanic diet of the 5th instant, concerning the propositions for peace made by the elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to these propositions. Fifty-seven votes are expressly for a peace: ten proposed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty-six proposed that of the king of Prussia, and thirty deputies, for want of instruction, did not vote on that day. The Hanoverian minister, baron Ompteda, declared, that as such propositions ought to proceed from his Imperial majesty, and not from the elector of Mentz, and the present circumstances, instead of pacificatory measures, imperiously demanded the most vigorous prosecution of the war; his court could neither consent nor accede to the above propositions for peace.

The French Journals state the number of the French fleet at Brest to amount to five ships of the line, exclusive of a division of ten more ships which sailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Brest fleet amount to 45 ships of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, state, that the French have actually got possession of Fort St. Andre and the Bommelewaert. At Amsterdam the consternation is extreme. The deputies nominated by the states have left the Hague, but little success is expected from their mission. On the Upper Rhine, the severity of the season has arrested all military operations.

The Dutch papers say, that on the 15th instant, a determination to pursue a winter campaign was announced in the convention, and that Carrier, with two others of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaison, were sentenced on the 16th, and executed on the 17th ult.

Jan. 3. Every hope of peace, if we may credit accounts from the continent, which were said to have been received late on Thursday night, is now vanished. Private advices are said to have been sent from Utrecht, dated the 27th ult. which state, with much confidence, that the French, availing themselves of the uncommon rigour of the season, have recommenced hostilities, and on Christmas day, crossed the Meuse, which was frozen over, at Bommel, and entirely possessed themselves of that country. The next day, it is also said, 18, or 20,000 of them passed the Waal near Bommel. In what numbers they have crossed in other places is not known; but it is said to be certain that they have passed it in other places. The regiment of Hohenlohe, and the regiment of grenadiers of Bentinck, both in Dutch pay, are made prisoners. Some other regiments of the allies laid down their arms. The consternation which this has occasioned in Holland, is not to be described, as, should the frost continue, there is no impediment to their marching to Amsterdam.

This report we conceive it our duty to give, and we think it equally our duty to confess that we utterly disbelieve it. We have the authority of his majesty's speech, that Holland is negotiating a separate peace with France, in consequence of which an armistice was agreed to by both parties, and commissioners sent to Paris. Can it then be supposed, that France would, were it from motives of policy only, commit so flagrant a violation of every law by which man, even in a state of nature, is bound? Impossible. Such conduct would rouse every fellow-being, to aid in their destruction. A war of extermination would be the inevitable consequence.

The arrival of the mail, due yesterday, which had not come in when this paper was put to press, is anxiously waited for.

BERMUDA, December 30.

It is very evident the American states have contracted a new alliance with France, and will soon break out with the English court, for they have been for a long time preparing ships of war for that purpose, some of which have come into these islands as traders; we would therefore forewarn the people in these islands of it, that they may take the precaution necessary. In point of strength here both natural and acquired, we are well off. Every man is trained to arms, and with about twenty forts and batteries well mounted with artillery, we can have nothing to fear, while every one stands to his quarters. And as for provisions, these islands are capable of producing equal to the consumption of all their inhabitants, in every kind whatever, particularly beef, pork, and all kinds of grain.

NEWBURYPORT, February 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship Charles, Joseph Perkins, commander, in 45 days from Rotterdam. The captain being a gentleman of veracity, we may depend on the following, related by him.

That the French army were at Nimeguen and the English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French from pursuing the English.

The last of November, 1800, the French crossed the river on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English, and threw the guns into the river. The English officers say, that the French soldiers are much better clothed than their own, who are in want of every thing. Nothing prevented the capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the want of boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine. If the weather continued cold as it was when captain Perkins failed, the river would be froze sufficient to bear the whole of the French army. Maastricht, Nimeguen and Mentz, were taken. The prince of Orange was at the Hague, and the duke of York at London.

Captain Perkins brought from Rotterdam general Kuls, an American, belonging to New-York, but who has been in the French service some time. He had been at Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the people there, but being suspected, was taken up as a spy, and confined three days. He was then liberated, and took passage with captain Perkins, who landed him in France.

BOSTON, February 9.

The latest intelligence from Europe, is brought by the brig Mary, captain Chipman, in 29 days from Ly-mington, arrived at this place. London papers to the 5th January, are received by this arrival. They contain, however, no important article of political information, excepting his majesty's

SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Delivered 30th December, 1794.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations; on our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy, whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the farther augmentation of my forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corfica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son, the prince of Wales, with the princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family, persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates of which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and a satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and revenues, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country, will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope, that under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and per-

severance on our part, the restoration of social order, morality and religion, will ultimately be effected, and that my faithful constituents and the British nation, will be enabled to enjoy the fruits of peace and tranquillity as soon as the calamities of Europe from the present danger, which it has been threatened, since the establishment of civilized society.

Captain of Leogane by the French.

The citizens of colour, persuaded that the vengeance of the law was to fall only on the authors and instigators of their rebellion, and not on such as being forced by the prevailing faction of the royalists to participate in their infamous treason, had been the innocent victims of rebellion, and had never ceased to wish for the prosperity of the republic, had long determined to seize the first opportunity of again becoming Frenchmen, by shaking off the yoke of the English and of the traitors who had seduced them from their allegiance. This opportunity presented itself about the middle of September, 1794, and they wrote to the governor-general of the southern province a letter which reached him at Aux-Cayes on the 20th of the same month.

Rigaud was then sick, but the very prospect of a conquest to be made for the republic, the joy he felt at the return of his deluded brethren, and his desire of rescuing them from the vengeance in which they must necessarily be involved, if the town should be taken by storm, restored him to health; after having given the necessary orders, and sent off the detachments that were to march against Leogane, he arrived at Petit-Goave on the 5th of October, in the evening at the same time as the troops appointed for that expedition, who did not exceed 800 men; on the 6th he repaired to Tazuin, four leagues distant from Leogane; there he had a conference with some deputies from the republican party of that town. The greater part of the citizens of colour of Leogane were privy to the project that was formed for shaking off the English yoke, but very few of them knew when and in what manner it was to be executed; and although the chiefs of that laudable plot had taken care to confide the secret of that expedition only to such as they thought they might rely upon, yet they were betrayed by two villains who had signed the letter to general Rigaud, and who, since the reduction of the town, have expiated by their death the horrid treason of which they were guilty.

When the army of the Sans Culottes had arrived within cannon shot of Leogane, the chiefs of the republican party, went out of the town to meet them. What was the astonishment of the general, when he learned from them that they had been betrayed; that the royalists had taken measures to prevent the execution of their project, that all the posts had been reinforced and were strictly guarded; that they themselves had been closely watched, and had not without great address been able to get out of the town.

This intelligence was no way agreeable to the republican army in their present critical situation; having been obliged, in order to conceal their march, to avoid a strongly fortified camp of the enemy, about two leagues distant from Leogane, and, favoured by the night, to follow a path which at some distance from that camp communicated with the high road. Thus they found themselves hemmed in between the camp at La Cul and the town of Leogane, and in case of a check their retreat to the camp of Tazuin or to Petit-Goave was cut off, and their sole resource was to retreat to the mountains, which surround the plain, and even to effect that purpose they had two camps to pass. Rigaud instantly determined on attacking, and disposed his troops so as to assail all the posts at one and the same time. Some of them made a vigorous resistance, but the ardour and intrepidity of the republican leaders and soldiers surmounted all difficulties, and by seven in the morning all the posts were stormed after a smart contest.

In order to give a just idea of the bravery of the royalists, we must not omit to relate that in the heat of the action two hundred of them quitted their posts and fled to Port-au-Prince. Amongst those who saved themselves in this manner, was the illustrious and doughty chevalier de Campon, commanding for his Britannic majesty at Leogane.

In this expedition the republicans had twelve men killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy also lost several men, and in their flight five of their wounded died in a wood not far from Leogane.

After the entire reduction of the posts and the town, general Rigaud ordered all the royalists and such as had fought against the republic to be arrested. One hundred and fifty guilty persons were committed to prison, six of whom were condemned to die, and executed the next day; the famous De la Besonniere amongst the latter.

General Rigaud next took information concerning the prisoners, and restored to liberty such of them as were known not to be royalists, as they were more unfortunate than criminal in being with the English.

One cannot form an idea of the order that prevailed in the armies of the republic. Leogane, after its reduction, wore no appearance of a town taken by storm; not one murder was committed, nor was there any burning or pillaging. The property and effects of the emigrants and traitors were confiscated to the republic, but the persons and property of the citizens of all colours who had submitted to the law, found safety and protection. In a word, on the same day the citizens of the army of the republic and the citizens of the town were united in perfect harmony. We next proceeded to the establishment of a municipality, and on the 11th of October general Rigaud planted the tree of liberty amidst shouts of joy.

The union and fraternity which then the citizens of Leogane exhibited among all the citizens of that town

the nation they feel as feeling the army of the republic... the English and the royalists of the em... and the republican army into that town, they wreaked their fury on those that remained with them, who had all along been blindly subservient to their passions. At Archaise in particular the villain Lepointe, ordered a considerable number to be deformed and arrested, and after having caused 107 of them to be butchered by moon light, he ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

NEW YORK, February 17.

The speech of the king of England to the parliament, is considered as a kind of herald to announce the plans of the cabinet, and consequently the general system of European politics for the ensuing year. This address is before the public, and some other articles of intelligence, of no small moment.

The determination of the British cabinet to prosecute the war against France, is not unexpected by those who know the inveterate hatred between the two nations; and the humiliating terms which France would demand.

What new plans of attacking the French are now in contemplation, it is not possible for us to ascertain. The plans of starving, of exciting insurrection, and of field-fighting have been fully attempted. It seems, however, the king grounds his hopes principally on the exhausted state of France.

The idea is certainly a plausible one; that the extraordinary efforts of France, have annihilated the means of repeating or continuing the same exertions.

But when we consider the active genius of the French, their rich soil, their self-denial; and especially the encouragement of industry by the freedom of commerce, and the removal of the horrible system of terror established by the clubs; at the same time, the more abundant supplies that will be received in neutral bottoms, since Great-Britain has been induced to abandon her plundering system; how it may be asked, can the British ministry be flattered with a hope of reducing France to any terms that they shall prescribe?

One thing is very certain, that Great-Britain will be the last power with whom France will make peace on any terms.

The last intelligence from Holland speaks gloomily of the prospect of peace. This news, however, is by private letters, and we may be assured that the result of the negotiation with Holland is not known. We may also consider it as very probable that a treaty between the French and Holland will be successful; as it will be a great point gained for France to detach the United Provinces from England and the general confederacy.

After all, it is impossible to frame any reasonable conjectures, respecting the fate of the nations at war. One thing only can be predicted with a good degree of certainty, that a general peace is not at hand. War is yet to rage in some parts of Europe, and this will create a great demand for articles which America can supply. Various contingencies may also vary the markets; but the establishment of peace on a durable foundation will be a fortunate event, as it respects the agriculture, the commerce, and the political happiness of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Cadix, dated 27th November, ultimo, to a merchant in this city.

"There was some time ago a talk of a rupture between the emperor of Morocco and the United States; but we are happy to advise you that the best harmony is likely to subsist between those powers. The Algerines are fairly blocked in the Straights; and while the Portuguese, their natural enemies, continue to guard the Gut, as they have done constantly since the late affair, the American flag in these seas may be considered the safest of all others."

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esquire, the American consul at Bordeaux, dated Paris, the 15th November, to Joshua Johnson, Esquire, American consul at London.

"It has just been decided in the council of the government, that American vessels shall go free, with all free goods; and orders are given not to interrupt or turn aside any, even grain loaded; also, orders are given to adjust all claims on the republic for the embargoes at Bourdeaux, and all expences and demurrage for vessels stopped or brought in, contrary to the laws of nations."

ANNAPOLIS, February 26.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. II.

Scire volens omnes. JOURNAL.

All wish to know the news.

I HAVE often observed, that when a stranger is introduced into any company, if he behaves with a distant and formal politeness, he never gives as much pleasure, or creates such a good opinion of himself, as when he assumes the style of an old and familiar acquaintance. An author at his first appearance is in the same situation as the stranger; if he takes up too much time in introducing himself, he will be regarded as tedious and pedantic; but if he is brief and expeditious, his performance will be read with a higher

Having already acquainted my readers with my story, there is nothing wanting but their corre-

pondence to complete our collection. The necessity of this is so great, and that all my predecessors in this manner of writing have been furnished with the correspondence of their readers, I have demands that I should not be neglected by mine.

My fifth number, although it occasioned no one to become my correspondent, has yet caused many suggestions from my friends. A few hours after its publication I received a visit from Will Dapper, the demagogue whom I there mentioned, who, without giving me time to speak, began with, "Well, Charles! I see you are out. Now I am come to make a request of you, which you cannot conscientiously refuse: since you have declined meddling with politics, at least let your next speculation be upon their life; this I insist upon. I can stay no longer, for I left a grand political question in the middle of the debate, on purpose to ask this of you."

Politics, like other subjects, are commendable when used with moderation, but when carried to excess become ridiculous. It is both amusing and instructive to trace the various occurrences in the rise and decline of states and empires, and to observe the various counsels that influence the motion of the great wheel of government. The most immediate design of politics, however, is information, and in the gratification of this desire, the inquiry of many ends; others there are who look farther into things, and endeavour to find out the secret springs that cause those effects; this class is always employed in the investigation of some subject, and have in all ages been dignified with the title of politicians. This word politician would, fifty years ago, convey the idea of a dull, formal personage, in a black coat, contrasted by an enormous white wig, and a carriage expressing all the importance of a prime minister; but at the present period, we figure out to ourselves a quite different representation; it is now far from being uncommon to meet this character dressed in the height of the fashion, under a load of curls and powder, over which, on every muffling day of the militia, is hoisted that formidable ornament the cockade.

The study of politics may likewise afford many other advantages than those of mere speculation or inquiry; it naturally tends to make us acquainted by degrees with the sciences of geography and history, of which the youth of America are shamefully ignorant; and some of them are so miserably defective in the latter, especially that one, who sets up for a first rate politician, and asked me the other day, if Brutus was not the son of William the conqueror? Politics may likewise serve as a subject of conversation, as they afford an innocent recreation when properly conducted; the attention of any company may indeed be much better employed than to be eternally bent upon them; but, even then, there can be more real advantage derived from thence, than from all the diffusions of fashions that have been held since the days of Noah. Politics, with all their advantages, have also their disadvantages, and as I have shewn the one side, I should also shew the other. When we see the modern politician, bedecked with all his finery, travelling from one street to another, to collect or to communicate intelligence, we are not to imagine that he is internally different from one of those stately consequential personages who formerly held that occupation; under the smart toupee of the former there is, or rather there is not, the same inanity or nothingness which constituted so essential a part in the structure of the latter.

This rage for politics is, however, not confined to the young and indolent. All ages and conditions have become statesmen, and it is next to impossible to turn a corner without meeting a knot of busy faces, regulating the affairs of all the world. Numberless instances do we see where this passion is indulged to excess, so as to become the only occupation of a man's life. When the mind is thus kept ever on the stretch, it loses all relish for the more important duties of humanity. The names of father, husband and relation, operate but faintly in the ears of him who is continually conversant with kings, ministers, and conventions; the cries of his family are disregarded, while his favourite party continues successful, and though continually forming schemes of government, he never thinks of putting them into execution, even upon so small a scale as the administration of his household. Thus his affairs go to wreck, and he soon finds himself in a prison.

Many, by an inconsiderate attachment to politics, have contracted an obliquity of opinion, which has always rendered them disagreeable companions. This temper is always leading them into disputes, and a political dispute seldom ends with friendship. We have an instance of this in Will Dapper and his cousin Tom: Will is one of those who are violent admirers of every thing French, and prefers Mirabeau, Marat, and Paine, to all the statesmen and philosophers that ever existed; Tom, on the contrary, being educated in England, has imbibed all the prejudices incident to that country; but neither of them were wanting in that consequential self-sufficiency that characterizes a politician. In a conversation between them, Will unfortunately began upon politics, and ran on in praise of the French revolution; in this he was opposed by Tom, and they entered with some warmth into the debate; Will defended on liberty and the rights of man; the other inveighed against the barbarity of the executions; at last Will let fall the term aristocrat, at the sound of which I could perceive the blood mount up in the cheeks of his antagonist, who immediately broke out in personal invectives. Perceiving the dispute grow serious, I endeavoured to reconcile them, but in vain; they passed, and from that hour have never spoken to one another, but one regards the other as an enemy to his country, and is in his turn considered as a pert, obstinate conceit.

A valuable Mill and Land for sale.

On Monday the 26th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, a PUBLIC VENDUE.

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on the Nantuxet river, erected at the place called the New-rows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be sold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchase money, and the interest on the whole sum, to be paid annually. Bonds with satisfactory security must be given by the purchaser.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 19th of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH only, to satisfy the creditors of the deceased.

ABOUT twelve valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, two valuable yoke of oxen, some cows and calves.

I once more desire those who have claims against the estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that they may be paid, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given, by

RICHARD WELSH, Surviving executor of HENRY O. WELSH, deceased.

N. B. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

For LONDON.

The STRONG and BEAUTIFUL

New SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,

A constant trader,

IS now loading, and will certainly sail by the first of April. About two hundred hogheads of tobacco are wanted on freight, with liberty of consignment, or an advance will be made thereon, if addressed to JOHN and THATCHER TAYLOR, merchants, LONDON. Apply to Joseph McCeney, at Pig-Point, James Mowburn, Nottingham, or WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Baltimore, February 15, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the second line of a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called CLARY'S HOPE, now in the possession of Aaron Parrish, it being contiguous to the land now in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS of Thomas.

February 23, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have land warrants, directed to the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber before the 20th day of March next. And all warrants hereafter to be issued from the land office, directed to the surveyor as aforesaid, are requested to be delivered to the subscriber as speedily as possible, otherwise he will not deem himself liable for their due execution.

VACHEL STEVENS, Surveyor

Anne-Arundel county.

In CHANCERY, February 21, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of RICHARD BURGESS, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Richard appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the first day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the first of April.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and an half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again.

February 20, 1795. W. BROGDEN.

THE creditors of THOMAS D. MERRICK, late deceased, are requested to produce and lodge with PHILIP B. KEY, of the city of Annapolis, as early as possible, their respective claims, legally authenticated, that the extent of the debts may be known. And all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Key, in Annapolis, or the subscribers, living in Charles county, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

MARGARET MERRICK, } Administrators of
IONATIUS MATTHEWS, } T. D. Merrick.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next succeeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis.

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of Colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both sexes, some of those negroes have been occasionally employed as house servants, but generally have been brought up to farming business, and some of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in those cases the husband, wife, and small children, if any, will be sold together; and some of the women who have young children, and have not husbands in the family, will have their small children sold with them. It is probable that any person wanting to buy negroes for their own use may suit themselves at this sale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, administrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from BENJAMIN CAWOOD to the subscriber, dated the 28th of April, 1792, for securing part payment of a debt due to him, by said Cawood, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Monday the 16th of March current, if fair, if not the first fair day, at BARTHOLOMEW CARRICOE'S tavern, in Charles county, about three miles below Piscataway, on the road leading from thence to Bryan-town and Port-Tobacco,

SIXTEEN likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, stock of different kinds, some household furniture; and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and will be continued the next day, if necessary.

N. BLACKLOCK.

February 10, 1795.

N. B. On the same day, I shall expose to sale, on a long credit, ten or twelve likely negroes of my own property. The particular terms of the sale will at that time be made known.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery will be OFFERED, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, for the benefit of RICHARD D. HALL, WILLIAM HALL, BARUCH HALL, ANNE HALL, JACOB HALL, EDWARD HALL, THOMAS HALL, and MARTHA HALL, devisees of WILLIAM HALL, deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, at the house of SOLOMON SPARROW, in Queen-Anne, the following parcels of LAND, late the residence of Mrs. REBECCA HALL, deceased, to wit:

PART of PARROTT'S MANOR, part of AMPLE GRANGE, and part of FAY'S CHOICE, containing in the whole about 340 acres; these lands lie on Patuxent river, near the Governor's Bridge; the soil is fertile and well adapted to planting and farming, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, with meadows, fruit trees, and the advantage of a good mill-seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, with two rooms below and two above stairs, a stone kitchen and negro quarters, a meat house, milk house, cellar house, carriage house, poultry houses, corn house, a small barn, and two tobacco houses, all in good repair. The purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, one half payable in twelve months, the other half in two years, when a deed will be given.

THOMAS DUCKETT, Trustee.
Prince-George's county, February 17, 1795.

The subscriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland trustee for selling the real estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, for the purpose of discharging his just debts, hereby gives notice, that on Monday the 23d day of March next, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said Thomas Marriott, containing 113 acres of land, more or less. This land is situated on the Head of Severn, within four miles of the Indian Landing, and twelve of the city of Annapolis, the principal part of which is cleared, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat and tobacco. The improvements on it consist of a good framed dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, corn house, and other out houses. It has likewise an excellent apple and peach orchard. The terms of sale are, for the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, with one year from the time of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Thomas Marriott, are requested to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from this date.

H. WARFIELD, Trustee.
Annapolis, February 17, 1795.

FOR SALE.

Will be SOLD, on Thursday the 10th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling of SOLOMON GROVES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

EIGHT valuable negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, the household furniture and plantation utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN GROVES, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1795.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, agreeable to the last will and testament of col. JOHN WEEMS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on the eighteenth day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at twelve o'clock,

THE following valuable tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, and within about a mile of Herring Creek church, viz. all the said John Weems's part of a tract of land called LORDSHIP'S BOUNTY, containing 101 acres, also all his part of three other tracts called BURRAGE, BURRAGE'S BLOSSOM and BURRAGE'S END, containing 200 acres, all of which lay adjacent to each other, and in good form; the improvements are, several good negro quarters, a corn house and a tobacco house almost new, and two valuable apple orchards of excellent fruit. The above lands abound with wood and timber. Also, all his, the said John Weems's, other two tracts or parcels of land, on Herring Creek, lying within a quarter of a mile of the lands aforesaid, viz. DIANA BEAVER DAMS, containing 157 1/2 acres, and PADGET, containing 200 acres; both of which lay directly adjacent, and almost in a square, having a sufficiency of meadow land to make it a beautiful farm; the improvements are, a small dwelling house, two tobacco houses, some negro quarters, and a good granary directly on navigable water, capable of receiving any kind of produce, about 40 bushels of wheat sowed on the said land, and under good repair. All the above mentioned lands are deemed equal to any land in Anne-Arundel county, about sixteen miles from the city of Annapolis, and about six or seven hours run by water to Baltimore-town. The above lands will be sold altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the said land give bond, on interest, with approved security, to the subscribers, as trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale. The lands not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money, together with the interest, shall be fully discharged. The creditors of the said col. John Weems, deceased, are requested to lodge their claims, legally authenticated, with the chancellor, on or before the eighteenth day of September next.

MARY WEEMS,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, } Trustees.
February 11, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at VENDUE, on Monday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at the house of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-Point,

ABOUT thirty valuable NEGROES, among which are many young men and boys, and several valuable household servants; also a variety of mahogany and other household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1795.
Frederick Berger,

THE object of the bill is to obtain a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of April next, to the intent that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Berger's application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday of May next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the bill.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1795.

ORDERED, On the application of the trustee of STEPHEN STEWARD, of Anne-Arundel county, that the first day of May next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Stephen to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted, and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in Edwards and Co's news-paper, and in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at West river, a negro man named TOBY, about 45 years old, six feet high, and very raw boned, by trade a rough carpenter and Sawyer; he had on when he went away a grey leathern over jacket, and an old under one of the same kind of cloth, white cotton overalls, yarn stockings, and strong shoes, with hob nails in the soles and nails with large broad flat heads in the heels, and an old coarse hat; he took with him a large match coat blanket, almost new, with two or three large flon of tar on it, and two brown linen shirts very little worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by.

JAMES CHESTON.
West river, February 12, 1795.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1795.
On application to the Chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOHN ADDISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the court to order the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering voluntarily to the said court, to deliver up, to the credit of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is any way entitled; and a list of his creditors, and a list of his property, to the court can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said John Addison appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, on or before the last day of this month, and continued therein the three following weeks.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the subscriber, being seized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, composed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CANAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOWEN, means to petition the next county court for a commission to mark and bound the same, and the several tracts of parts of which it is constituted, agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of The LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, January 27, 1795.

STATE of DELAWARE, It

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, situate in Marderkill hundred, in the county aforesaid; containing in the whole about one thousand five hundred acres, being the property of BARBER BRICE, deceased, at the time of his death, and to be sold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of those who may incline to purchase, the said land will be laid off in three divisions, with a sufficient quantity of woodland to each division; the terms of sale to be as follow, one third of the purchase money to be paid on one year from the day of sale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with interest, on the respective payments from the day of sale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, administratrix
of the said deceased.

By order of the court,

SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of three tracts of land, called IAMS'S PURCHASE, IAMS'S LAST PURCHASE, and BURGESS'S CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. HOCKLEY, POSTER'S PANCY, BARKER HILLS, ADDITION TO TIMBER RINGS, BELT'S POINT, MACCUBBIN'S DISCOVERY, TIMBER RINGS, and POLE-CAT FOREST, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

February 7, 1795.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office.
Price, One Dollar.

The LAWS

OR

MARYLAND.

Passed November Session, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.